Participle (-**ing** or -**ed**) adjectives

**NB!!!** When we use participles as adjectives, **-ing** participles have an active meaning and **–ed** participles have a passive meaning:

e.g. It was a *frightening* film. I felt *frightened* when I watched that film.

Ex. 1. Make the correct adjective, -ing form or past participle, from the verb at the end of each sentence.

1) It was a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football match. (excite)

2) The children were very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Christmas day. (excite)

3) We felt very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on holiday. (relax)

4) It was a wonderfully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ holiday. (relax)

5) A shopkeeper likes to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ customers. (satisfy)

6) She was a nurse and found it a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ job. (satisfy)

7) It was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film. I nearly fell asleep. (bore)

8) The book was very badly written. I soon got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with it. (bore)

9) After the explosion, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children were taken to a safe place. (frighten)

10) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noise woke me up in the middle of the night. (frighten)

11) He has an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ habit of not looking at you when he’s talking to you. (annoy)

12) We’ve had lots of complaints from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ customers about our bad service. (annoy)

**NB!!!** We often use **–ing** and **–ed** participles as adjectives. Some participle adjectives can be used on their own before or after a noun. But some participle adjectives can only be used after a noun. See the table below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Before or after a noun** | affected, chosen, identified, infected, remaining, selected, stolen |
| **Only after a noun** | applying, caused, discussed, found, provided, questioned, taken |

Ex. 2. Study the numbered options in *italics* in this text. Underline the correct options. Note that in some cases both options are correct.

**Airport hell**

Results of a recent survey of international air travellers have revealed (1) *alarmed / alarming* discrepancies in the levels of (2) *comfort and service provided / provided comfort and service* at many leading airports around the world. A (3) *staggered / staggering* 75 per cent of (4) *interviewed those / those interviewed* felt that airports were failing to provide a (5) *relaxed / relaxing* and efficient environment.

Airports in Britain and the United States came in for particular criticism. Fewer than one in ten people were fully (6) *satisfied / satisfying* with the (7) *provided service / service provided* at leading airports in these countries. Researchers point to the enormous growth in passenger numbers in the last twenty years, a (8) *continued / continuing* trend which has not been reflected in a corresponding growth in airport facilities.

By contrast, airports in the growing economies of south-east Asia and the Pacific have received far higher satisfaction ratings. Many (9) *questioned passengers /passengers questioned* felt that these airports, which are generally more modern than their equivalents in the West, usually offered (10) *enhanced / enhancing* check-in facilities and a more pleasant environment when compared to their competitors.

A (11) *discussed key factor / key factor discussed* in the report is the way in which airports deal with flight delays. The better airports have found ways to cope with (12) *bored / boring* passengers, ranging from television lounges to children’s activity areas. (13) *Delayed / Delaying* passengers seem to appreciate small details such as comfortable seating and the availability of a wide range of refreshments. (14) *Affected passengers / Passengers affected* were less likely to complain if their children were (15) *amused / amusing* and they were able to find inexpensive cafes and bars.